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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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A report containing information on ferrous and nonferrous ores in Poland

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	AEC				
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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY: Poland

SUBJECT: Non-Ferrous and Ferrous Ores  
in Poland

NO. OF PAGES: 4

25X1

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Non-ferrous Ores

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## a. Barite

- (1) The Boguszow Barite Mine, known before World War II as Schwerspat Grube R. Thomas, began operating in the fall of 1945. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] At this time the mine was subordinate to the "Silesia" Chemical Factory in Zarow (N 50-57, E 16-30). In the fall of 1946 the average monthly output of the mine was about 3,500 tons. [redacted] the average barium content; [redacted] was almost pure chemical raw material with about 97 percent of  $BaSO_4$ . [redacted] the Boguszow mine [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] ores from the test drillings conducted there [redacted] showed that the barite ore reserves were rather small and that the mine would probably be completely exploited and closed in about 1960. 25X1
- (2) [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] barite [redacted] production was sufficient for Polish needs. Barite was mainly used for production of lithopone paints and for wash boring. Barite also was produced in Poland in Strawczynek (N 50-57, E 20-27) and in Swietokrzyskie Gory (N 50-48, E 20-50). [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] barite deposits were also in the Sowa Gory area (N 50-40, E 16-29) [redacted] based on [redacted] geological test drillings in the area.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-2-

## b. Copper

(1)

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[redacted] in addition to the pre-war copper mines, there were between 1953-1957 several new copper mines partly in operation and partly under construction in the Zlotoryja (N 51-07, E 15-55) -- Legnica (N 51-12, E 16-12) area

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[redacted] two pre-war copper mines -- "Konrad" and "Lena" near Zlotoryja [redacted] had been very much expanded.

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[redacted] mineralogical analyses of the ores mined by these enterprises [redacted] contained bornite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, and a certain amount of malachite and azurite. They appeared in grains ranging in size from one microm to one millimeter. All had an average copper content of from 0.5 to 5 percent. They were cleaned by floatation method according to instructions prepared by the Metallurgical Institute in Gliwice.

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## c. Tin

(1)

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[redacted] a mixed commission was sent in March and April 1951 to make surveys and analyses of the deposits of tin in the old 18th century mines in Gierczyn near Swieradow (N 50-54, E 15-20). This commission was under the chairmanship of Professor Smialowski, former director of the Metallurgical Institute in Gliwice and present secretary of a department in the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. After one week's work, hundreds of tests, and later analyses, this commission submitted an evaluation report that the mines were not worthy of exploitation.

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- (2) The chemical analysis of the cassiterite found at Swieradow, showed that it contained only about 0.01 percent of tin. A cross section of chlorite-sericite fissiles (lupki chlorytowe-sericytowe) showed that they also contained the minerals which usually accompanied cassiterite. Research and tests conducted up to 1957 showed a little higher percentage of cassiterite in the sands of mountain streams in this area. [redacted] mining operations would not start unless a decision was made to exploit the Swieradow mines without regard to cost.

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(3)

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[redacted] since 1956 some cooperatives from Wroclaw had been using the materials left on the column dumps which remained from the above-mentioned 18th century tin mines. They processed it by some type of

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-3-

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grinding method for use in the production of insulation material. [redacted] up to the end of 1957, no other facilities for processing or smelting tin ore existed either in the Swieradow area or in any other place in lower Silesia.

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## d. Quartz

- (1) [redacted] in Poland  
[redacted] arenaceous quartz [redacted] was mined mainly for the glass industry.

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- (2) The quarries at Jelenia Gora up to 1957 mined only quartzite. Occasionally nests of pure quartz were also found there. [redacted]

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## e. Zinc and Lead

- (1) [redacted]  
there were large zinc/lead deposits especially in Chrzanow (N 50-08, E 19-24) and Wilkoszyn, near the Chrzanow area, where new test drillings were conducted.

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] the known zinc/lead ore reserves in Poland were expected to support mining operations at the current rate of production for about 20 years.<sup>1</sup>

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- (2) [redacted] 25X1

- (3) [redacted] Many  
test drillings for the zinc/lead industry had been conducted from 1947 up to the fall of 1957, mainly in the Chrzanow, Wilkoszyn, Jaworzno, Bytom, Tarnowskie Gory, and Kielce areas. Lead/zinc test drilling was second only to coal test drilling in Poland [redacted]

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## f. Aluminum

- (1) [redacted] 25X1

- (2) [redacted]  
aluminum plant in Poland [redacted] the Skawina plant which in 1957 was still under construction.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-4-

## 2. Ferrous Ores

### a. Nickel

[redacted] the Szklary Nickel Foundry and Mining Enterprise [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] was in full operation.  
[redacted] the nickel ores in Szklary were already exhausted. [redacted]

[redacted]

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### b. Iron Ore

[redacted]  
the total iron ore reserves of category A and B were calculated to be approximately 67,000,000 tons; of Category C1 about 80,000,000 tons; and of category C2 about 100,000,000 tons.<sup>2</sup> [redacted] the beneficiation of ferruginous sandstone mined near Inowroclaw area and in the Czestochowa area, which had been worked out by Dipl. Engineer Madej Kazimierz from the Metallurgical Institute in Gliwice, increased the content of iron to between 10 and 15 percent.

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### Comments:

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1. [redacted] an article in the Polish Geological Review (Przegląd Geologiczny) No. 6 (63) published in June 1958 [redacted] gave some additional information about recently discovered zinc/lead deposits in Poland.

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